WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1858.

The Goldsboro' Tribune.

We had hoped that the Goldsboro' Tribune would have changed its tone, to some extent at least. That it would have reflected that there are interests in the Democratic party a little superior to those of any particular tween political brethren, they should be kept subordinate to the paramount interests of the party. We find ourselves disappointed, and we regret it. We do not affect indifference to the good opinions or good wishes of our brethren of the press-far otherwise; we desire the good wishes and the good opinions of all our cotemporaries. but not at the sacrifice of any duty; nor is it at all likely that we should be driven from our position by any exhibitions of ill-temper on the part of an editor, or of doubtful courtesy on the part of a correspondent. That position is not now, and never has been, one of partizanship for any one candidate for the nomination of the Charlotte convention, nor of partical ship against any other. There is not in the Journal one word of attack against Mr. Holden-not one word of preference for Judge Ellis. Who has attacked Mr. H.? Where is the charge? -- in what paper?-- by what editor or correspondent? There is no such thing, and the excuse of self-defence for the attacks on Judge Ellis is even shallower than that set up by Mr. McRae for trampoosing the State. It won't hold water. The whole thing resolves itself into the fact that H. C. Jones, down at meeting in Carteret county, in some remarks not even referred to in the proceedings of that meeting, said that Mr. Holden was pledged to go too far in favor of State

The Tribune uses queer language, such as might fairly justify us in classing it among those who are not our friends, but we do not really believe that it means all it says in that line; still, we do not like to presume too follows much-we do not care to claim as our friends those whose attitude towards us is anything else than friendly. Let us not be misunderstood about this matter. We want no one to help us fight our battles, but we think it hard to be pitched into as an enemy when we merely try to keep the peace, or, at farthest, to see fair play. " Heads I win, tails you lose," may be all fair, but we don't think so. It is not fair for papers to pitch into any of their cotemporaries who, with all due respect for one gentleman, happen to prefer another, while they, themselves, have not only an avowed preference, but an equally City Pioneer, or the Salisbury Banner to express a preern Sentinel, the Warrenton News and the Goldsboro' Tribune, not only to devote themselves to the promotion of Mr. Holden, but even to surrender their columns to into the Union. attacks upon Judge Ellis and his friends, and this (copying after D. K. McRae) is called self-defence.

We must beg to be excused from following the Tripreacher and the spelling of the word innuendo. We said convention having asked the admission of said Ter- Front Street Baptist Church, which have been attended with do not pretend to vouch for the absolute correctness of ritory into the Union as a State on an equal footing very happy results, by Christians of all denominations. These the orthography of all the words occurring in an editorial hastily written and still more hastily revised. We tives of the United States of America in Congress assemtion to all Christians, and citizens, and strangers, and seaubmit that we are replying to a cotemporary, not under bled, That the State of Kansas shall be, and is hereby, demen, to come and unite with them for the blessing of God to

examination by a pedagogue. a disorganizer; now, it finds fault with our trying to keep whatever. And the said State shall consist of cool and succeeding pretty well at that. If we keep all the territory included within the following boundaries, clear of graver faults, we feel assured that adherence to to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary that "money was raised some time since to put the our party and avoidance of unnecessary excitement and of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh paralbitterness, at a time when good feeling and conciliation allel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence Institution?" are so essential, will hardly earn for us any severe con- north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence The amount raised was only about \$400, being one demnation at the hands of our political brethren. We following said boundary westward to the eastern boun- year's fees from those who proposed to become members, know that no such condemnation has yet been pronounced. But we regret to find that the very state of feeling of the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence cast on said where the Library now is, in rent of same and for a few we had hoped to prevent, by begging our cotemporaries paralled to the western boundary of the State of Missou- Maps, Magazines, &c. The present room being out of civilians probably not half the clamor would have been rais. um; on New York 1/2 per cent. discount. The health man's foot to see whether he is proud, insolent, vain, to keep cool, is gaining too much strength. Let us not add fuel to the flame. There are too many ready to do incharge many that, and too many to look on and rejoice.

## Gubernatorial.

support. Neither do we design finding fault with the course of any of our cotemporaries of the Democratic their assent to the President of the United States to be press-let them pursue whatever course their own judg- included within said State, or to affect the authority of ments may dictate, provided it be not such a course as the government of the United States to make any regwill tend to controversy in the party. It is our object, our sole object now, to say what we can in deprecation have been competent to make if this act had never passed. rence of the most destructive conflagration that has ever of any undue and therefore unnecessary feeling upon the subject of the nomination. Conversation with gentlemen from different parts of the State has convinced us that our fears of the springing up of such excitement have been only too well founded. We regret this. It title in said lands to the bona fide purchaser and grantees | Never in the annals of our town has so heavy a blow can do no good. It cannot even promote the interests thereof, or impose or levy any tax, assessment, or imposi- fallen upon it. In the space of six hours, about 80,000 or prospects of the particular gentlemen urged forward tion of any description whatever, upon them or other pro- dollars worth of property has been consumed by the deby the zeal of warm partizans. Above all, attacks upon and that nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge tion of the City is only occupied by tall chinneys and good, but certainly in doing positive harm.

We have three weeks yet to go upon, before the Democratic Convention meets at Charlotte. Why should not these three weeks be rather spent in allaying than constitution of any State, except to see that it be re- ulation of the place, with the ONLY ENGINE that we have, in increasing excitement? Why should Brown quarrel publican in form, and not in conflict with the constitution but too late to prevent the spread of the flames that iswith Smith about the respective claims or chances of this man or that? What is a convention called for but to afford a chance for a fair and good-humored solution of all these questions? Let us go for the nominee.

# Revival of Religion.

Although our paper is strictly "secular" in its character, and does not regard merely sectarian matters as coming legitimately within the sphere of its cognizance, it cannot fail to appreciate the great and controling influence of the Christian religion as an element in our social progress, without which no step in advance can be regarded as beneficial or relied upon as permanent. To this proposition the politician must assent equally with ny to its truth.

At times the religious feeling manifests itself with and listen to the exhortations of the ministers of the churches, and speaking simply with reference to the visible effects upon society, much good is no doubt effected of the district of Iowa. This movement to which we have been referring is, generally, and we think properly, known as a "revival," such a movement has been in progress in most of the ing from the action of a vigilant committee of the citichurches of this town for the last few weeks, accompa- zens, who proceeded to drive off, or break up, a crowd of we have no doubt that the end proposed by all our leftown. It would seem that the obnoxious Chiseltown-bly damaged, were saved. The remaining buildings to the water, save a small store, also the property of B. Williams, West side of Main street, though consideration by a solemn trial by his peers. I have been much struck bly damaged, were saved. Williams, West side of Main street, though consideration by a solemn trial by his peers. I have been much struck bly damaged, were saved by a great writer, himself well acquainted with the Navy, and once an officer the water, save a small store, also the property of B. of the true members of all are pure and holy, and there- to negroes and others—buying stolen goods from negroes, fore with their sectarian names or divisions we have and generally acting in such a manner as to be curses to erable loss, from the damage in removing their goods. nothing to do but to wish them God speed in their cf- the neighborhood. The citizens took the law in their From the store of Messrs. White & Laverty, the fire exforts for the common good, and the promotion of the own hands—the law-breakers resisted, and blood was tended up Main street, taking in its course two houses glory of their common Master.

readable, more so than any of its competitors.

Mr. Calhoun the President of the Lecompton Convention has given certificates of election to the Free State officers in Kansas, having thrown out the returns from Delaware Crossing, which he now says he is satisfied were fraudulent. Well, perhaps so. The Lord only knows what is and what is not fraudulent, where Kansas is concerned. We sometimes think Kansas is a humbug; but if so, then the more reason for trying to get rid of it. Somebody in the Legislature of Georgia introduced a man or set of men-that to all questions there are apt resolution for the employment of a certain number of to be two sides, and that when such questions arise be- Irish laborers to cut a ditch round the abolition State of Vermont, and quoting the very words of the resolution, float the d-d thing into the Atlantic Ocean," which would not be so easy, as Vermont is an interior State. We would almost like to get the Georgian and his Irish laborers afoul of Kansas, perhaps they might raft it down the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers into the Gulf of Mexico, where, under a tropical sun it would form another Cuba. John Mitchell, in an account of a trip to New Orleans, says that they do say that some of the ardent friends of the annexation of Cuba, assert a right to the island as American soil, which, they contend, was floated down with the current of the Mississippi un- less to offer an apology for troubling you with this hasty til it grew into a solid formation and finally became the gem of the Antilles." Now, if Kansas could be got down that way, it would be a merciful change all

dicts the passage of the Senate bill for the admission of catities. Without multiplying words, I will merely say that Kansas, by a majority in the House, and thinks that the you can judge of the interest which the cause elicits from vote will be taken on it in the latter body by Saturday. We have our doubts of its being taken so soon, although even now the time occupied upon this matter, and the speeches delivered have exceeded those devoted to any the appointment of another—the second—which was held on single measure that has ever been before Congress. feeling is gaining strength among all parties that this matter must be disposed of and that soon.

### We publish below the bill for the admission of Kan sas, as it passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 25, as

YEAS Messes, Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler right, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Henderson, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Kennedy, Mallo- Academy, to say that he comes with the highest testimonials ry, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson of Ken tucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright, and Yu-NAYS- Messrs, Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Colla-

ner, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh, Sew-

Mr. Pugh of Ohio said he was reluctantly compelled avowed antagonism. It is all wrong for the Elizabeth Mr. Houston of Texas voted for it under the same pressure. It will probably pass the House this month. The Kansas bill, in the form in which it passed the

A BILL for the admission of the State of Kansas village, to join in the "feast of reason and flow of soul." Whereas, the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates called and assembled at Lecompton on the 4th day of December, 1857, for that purpose, formed to themselves a constitution and State bune in its dissertation upon the meaning of the word government, which constitution is republican, and the

Not long since the *Tribune* twitted us with not being footing with the original States in all respects treaty between the United States and such Indians, or eration. It is not our object in this brief article to say one to include any territory which, by treaty with such Inof the State of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify and the youth of our community. ulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or

Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express black smoke, from the smouldering remains of thirty-five tions which Congress may find necessary for securing the | nv of our best and most valuable citizens to destruction. | perty of the United States within the limits of said State; | vouring element, and a large space in the business poropposing aspirants must result, not only in doing no or infringe any right of the people asserted in the con- heaps of bricks and ashes. stitution of Kansas at all times to alter, reform, or abol- About 12 o'clock on Sunday night, our people were ish their form of government in such manner as they aroused from their slumbers by the peals of the bells, may think proper-Congress hereby disclaiming any au- and the startling cry of " fire !" A cry, so seldom heard thority to intervene or declare the construction of the in our midst, brought to the scene nearly the entire popof the United States; and nothing in this act shall be con- sued from the store owned and occupied by N. A. Cohn, strued as an assent by Congress to all or to any of the West side of Water street. The wind was blowing fresh if hereafter made, which were contained in the act of partner, Robinson White, as a dry goods and grocery Congress entitled "An act to authorize the people of store. Notwithstanding the exertions of our citizens, prompt as desirable. This, of course, will depend upon the the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and this was soon wrapped in a solid sheet of flame, commu-State government preparatory to admission into the nicating to the house on the opposite corner, belonging consideration another plan, which has once been adopted in

> general census shall be taken, and an appointment of and three belonging to H. Culpepper, two of which were no more commissions be hereafter granted until by deaths, and was profiting by the first opportunity. representatives made, the State of Kansas shall be en- occupied by himself, and the other by J. T. McCoy. It resignations or removals, the number of officers shall have titled to one representative in the House of Reprenta- then crossed North street, and destroyed three houses been reduced to the present number allowed by law."

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That from and af- Bannister Ballance, and the remainder as dwellings. the divine, for reason and experience alike bear testimo- ter the admission of the State of Kansas, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States which are ly consumed. The wind by this time had changed to not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within that State as in other States of the Union; the extensive Agricultural Machine establishment of W. The which with its entire contents was consumed. The wind of the dame and sent the flames across Water street, to in their opinion, have been aggrieved by the action of the board. And in order to do ample justice, we went still further; we did not desire to confine him to the filling of vacanther; we did not desire to confine him to the filling of vacanther; we did not desire to confine him to the filling of vacanther. peculiar strength and energy. A greater degree of zeal and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial dis- H. Clark, which, with its entire contents, was consumed. is displayed by church members themselves, while non- trict of the United States, within which a district court, An old warchouse on the opposite corner, owned by C. professors seem to pay more attention to matters of a with the like powers and jurisdiction as the district of and grist mill, and a blacksmith shop in the rear of the gave us an opportunity of introducing the substitute, they Iowa, shall be established; the judge, attorney, and main building, were also destroyed. The fire continued moved the previous question, and would not allow us to armarshal of the United States for the district of Kansas its course South, sweeping the entire street on the Easgospel. Many are added to the communions of the shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the tern side of the water, laying waste a dwelling adjoining same compensation as the judge, attorney, and marshal the establishment of Mr. Clark, the large ship chandlery

shed on both sides.

At Darlington C. H., on Wednesday of last week, We have from Messrs. Merrill & Pierce, Harper fifty four persons, members of the Darlington vigilant table of contents also promises interesting reading matter, and we have no doubt the promise is fully redeemed.

Well, after all, Harper is cheap at a convergence of the work of an incendiary; and Mr. The Jury was composed of the losses of each individual in to-morrow's paper.

The provided work of an incendiary; and Mr. Cohn and family have been arrested upon suspicion, and lodged in jail, to await an examination. We shall give the losses of each individual in to-morrow's paper.

The provided work of an incendiary; and Mr. Cohn and family have been arrested upon suspicion, and lodged in jail, to await an examination. We shall give the losses of each individual in to-morrow's paper.

Well, after all, Harper is cheap at a convergence of the district. for April, and a most attractive number it certainly is. committee, were arraigned together on the charge of Well, after all, Harper is cheap at a quarter, and there Mr. Solicitor McIver and Mr. Richardson appeared for is no use grumbling at its success-it is buyable and the State, and Messrs. Spain, Inglis, Dargan and Moses

## Delegates to Charlotte.

The Raleigh Standard is authorized to state that delegates to the Democratic Convention to be held at Charlotte on the 14th of next month, will be passed over the different railroads of the State at half price : that is, they will be furnished with tickets to go and re-

and Weldon Rail Road Company passed a resolution to this effect at their meeting held here on Friday last.

THE LARGEST YET .- A few days ago Mr. Ivey King of Jones county, slaughtered a hog, 29 months old, weighing 876 pounds nett. We certainly have heard of nothing in the hog line ahead of this, and very much question whether it can be beat in this or any

#### For the Journal. LONG CREEK, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.,

March 23d, 1858. Messes, Editors: Knowing that you take a deep interest in the cause of Education in North Carolina, and especially in your immediate portion of the State, I deem it almost usecommunication. My object is to call attention to the fact that the noble cause has recently received a new impulse in our community; and judging from present appearances we believe-at least we hope-it will continue to advance till its refining and elevating influences are enstamped upon the The "X" correspondent of the Baltimore Sun pre- minds of all the rising generation in this and contiguous lothe fact that two public meetings for its advancement have been held at the Masonic Hall in this village within the last month. The first, although gotten up on the "spur of the moment," was well attended, and its happy results led to Saturday last, (20th inst.) This last meeting was addressed in eloquent and spirited terms by Messrs. Hufham Walker, R. C. Reese, and E. D. Laning, young gentlemen, who, as orators, evidently possess

#### "The charm of eloquence-the skill To wake each secret string.'

Without entering into any details, or recapitulation of their addresses, we feel that we but echo the voice of all present when we say that they were cogent and finished productions, and did honor to the heads and hearts of the speakers. It is but justice to Mr. Reese, who is at present in charge of the of scholarship and moral integrity from the Faculty of his Alma Maler: and brings with him the most satisfactory cirtificates from his former employers as to his competency and success as a teacher. His school though this is but the second week-numbers about thirty students, and with his superior tact in school government and unflinching admunity, held at this place on Saturday, the 8th of May next, at which time addresses will be delivered by Messrs. Wm. R. Larkins and Will. D. Somers, Jr., and probably others; and if the duties of the sanctum are not too onerous at that time, we would be happy, Messrs. Editors, to have you visit our

# GULIELMUS.

#### For the Journal. Sunrise Prayer Meeting.

For the last week Prayer-Meetings have been held in the meetings are held at early sun-rise. Hereafter the bell will Be it counted by the Senate and House of Representa- strike a few times, when this Church gives a cordial invitaclared to be one of the United States of America descend upon our community, our country and the world.

For the Journal.

Mr. Editor: In your paper of yesterday you stated lel of latitude crosses the same; thence west on said par- and asked "if anybody can tell what has become of the

ing herein contained respecting the boundary of said State sioners of the Town to appropriate one of the fine rooms of the fine rooms of the bill to organize courts of inquiry came before shall be construed to impair the rights of persons or in our new "Town Hall" for the use of the Association. the Naval Committee of the House last session, it was opproperty now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, As soon as it is done a new effort will be made to put posed by my colleague, the distinguished chairman of the so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by the Mercantile Library in successful and permanent op-

word personally about the candidates for the Charlotte dian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be subject, and with the aid of lectures in the new "Thanomination. They are all good Democrats, and either included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction lian Hall "for its benefit, I think there will be little difor any of them, if nominated, would receive our cordial of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall ficulty in establishing a Library which will be a source be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of pleasure, and improvement to the old, the middle aged,

# "ANYBODY."

#### From the Democratic Pioneer. Awful Confingration in Elizabeth City.

other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would It has become our painful duty to announce the occur-SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the State of visited our little city. While we write, thick clouds of

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That until the next of Abel Roberts; another belonging to orphan children; owned by Thomas Allen. One used as a grocery by The market house in the centre of the street was quickof C. M. Laverty, together with his books and papers; the extensive boot and shoe establishment of T. D. Knox; of J. J. Grandy, and the store house of B. Spruill, just

> corner of Main and Poindexter streets. At this point Whole loss about \$80,000-insurance \$35,000. Fire

Spruill, was saved, though their occupants, S. Weisel.

Hinton & Dashiell and I. Fearing, Jr., met with consid-

The man who thinks his wife, his baby, his house, his horse, his dog and himself severally unequalled, is almost sure to be a good humored person, though liable to be tedious at times.

## Remarks of Hon. Warrent Winslow,

In the House of Representatives, on the 3d inst. The Joint Resolution authorizing the President restore the officers dropped or retired, under the act of February 18, 1855, being under consideration:

Mr. WINSLOW. Mr. Speaker, I think that if anybody is entitled to courtesy for the floor, it is myself, who so seldom intrude upon the attention of the House, as gentlemen round We understand that the Directors of the Wilmington | me in this Hall will testify. I desire to make a few remarks upon this resolution. Happily for the House, the remarks I shall make upon it shall be brief. And, in the outset, to prevent misunderstanding, I will say that I favor the resotion and shall vote for it. Nevertheless, justice to the late Secretary of the Navy, to the late board, and to the courts recently assembled, demands that I should say a word in their defence, so far as the transactions under consideration are involved. The reasons which prompt me to vote for the resolution are entirely different from those I have heard ad vanced in the arguments to which I have listened. I have not heard all the speeches which have been made; and it may be that I will cover ground which has been occupied

> Mr. Speaker, it has not been denied that some reform was needed in the Navy of the United States. In twenty successive years the successive Secretaries of the Navy have brought the matter to the attention of Congress and entreated its action. I think my friend from Maryland [Mr. Davis] was in error when he said that the plan of reform which was finally adopted emanated from the late Secretary of the Navv. The Secretary did urge upon Congress that it was imperatively necessary there should be some reform in the Navy but that proposed by him was of a different character from that which Congress fell upon. To show this necessity, gentlemen will bear with me while I refer to the then existing condition of the Navy. There was always a power in the hands of the President to dismiss from the Navy any officer who was deemed incompetent, or an improper person for the service. There was always in his hands, or that of his Secretary, also the power to furlough any officer whom he thought ought to be furloughed. But when a man was put upon the furlough list, although permanently relieved of he was not taken from the active list. He remained there to block up the way for promotion for younger and efficient officers. Hence, when a man behaved badly in the Navy, when it was shown that he was incompetent for the charge of his duty, there was a power in the Secretary of set aside his junior could not rise to his rank. He would have to perform the duty of the superior rank, without geting either the honor or the emoluments attached to it.

I regret to have to state what really was the condition the Navy at the period of time of which we are speaking .-Gentlemen will be startled when I tell them that, from 1840 to 1854, a period of fourteen years, one hundred and fourteen officers were court-martialed for charges ranging from drunkenness to scandalous conduct, unworthy of the public service and destructive of good morals. One-tenth of the sixth of all your licutenants, were during that period, put upon their trials; and of the one hundred and fourteen accused, there were only eighteen acquittals. The condition of the Navy at that time truly called for reform. The reform asked for by the late Secretary of the Navy was, that longress should intrust the President and himself, with the oncurrence of the Senate, with power to dismiss or to furough, and to set aside the furloughed, so that the juniors nd efficient officers might be entitled to promotion. That was the plan which ought to have been adopted. Congress cell upon another plan, which led to the organization of the paval retiring hoard. I had not the honor of a seat here then that bill was under consideration. It is probable that might have voted for it. I would have voted for it with great hesitation. A board of proscription I will always disherence to duty, we doubt not but that it will yet be still trust. I have some historical reminiscences, and remember to grateful to those men; and though this measure may allow have read of a board which met upon the Island Mutina, in taly. There were Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus. There was much of giving and taking-what in backwood parlance n North Carolina, is called log-rolling. When it was said ro Lepidus, "your brother, too, must die-consent you, Lepi-'he replied " on the condition Publius shall not live, who s your sister's son, Mark Antony." To which Antony look, with a snot

> Now, sir, I do not mean to say that this board of fifteen did anything of this kind. I believe they were gentlemen of very high character. I believe they were selected by as pure a man as God ever made-one to whom Nature had been prodigal of all those gifts which adorn our nature—the late Se retary of the Navy, who, I believe, had but one purpose during all his administrative career, and that was to eform the Navy, and make it indeed what it ought to bea navy worthy of the Republic. But, sir, the fact that such ings might take place, owing to the fraility and weakness of poor human nature, gave occasion to the captious and malevolent to insinuate bad motives and impure purposes; and the course of the debate which took place in the Senate ast year, and which has taken place here to-day, the crimination and recrimination which have been indulged in show that this occasion was seized upon and these insinuations

Well, sir, the board met under the law. Two hundred and one persons were removed entirely or ordered from the active-service list to the retired or to the furlough list. This has produced a great clamor throughout the country. Are you surprised at it? All reforms produce clamor, and all 16th. Gen. Concha had returned from a tour of obsermerring judgment of time does them tardy, but ultimate, instice. The axe of reform, in this case, fell deep, and so many felt its keen edge, that a clamor was raised through-Navy are the least qualified to discharge judicial functions. There is no position in the world that so contracts the mind. With them, contempt of law and lawyers is proverbial. set up their own weak, erring judgment as an infallible guide. Had this thing been done by a board composed of Naval Committee, [Mr. Bocock,] and myself, and we introluced a substitute for it, which was almost in the very words of this resolution. The Secretary of the Navy said there had been errors. The President said there had been errors. It | the same time. was admitted on all hands that there had been errors. In passed, the judgments in one hundred and fifty were unanimous, in thirty-three cases the judgment passed by a maority of more than two thirds, and in the residue by majori-

ties ranging from a plurality to two thirds. But everybody admitted that there had been errors. I thought then that the best mode of settling the matter would be to put the of the Navy, and let them ascertain where injustice had been done. There had been twelve or thirteen vacancies in the Navy, and the Administration had not filled these vacancies because they were prepared to nominate to the Senate for board. In order to show that such were the views of the condition that said State shall never interfere with the buildings, hang like a pall over the scene, telling of the late Secretary of the Navy-views which are confirmatory of

# The Clerk read as follows:

"The first is to let the vacancies occurring by deaths, reignations or dismissals, be filled by such of the reserved or which have been very considerable under the law, and may well be temporarily suspended by the Executive until such re-torations are made as may be adjudged just, and for the until the riddance is completed." ood of the service. There are vacancies now. No nominagard to some of the officers reserved and dropped. By this means, unless the errors are far more numerous than antici-

cur within a reasonable time, so as to make the restoration as were strewed around the floor. number to be restored. To meet this view, I present for your a case not entirely analogous, but much of the same charac-

Now, sir, that was the policy proposed by the chair-man of the Naval Committee and myself, that we should pass a law giving power to the President and Secretary of the Navy to till the vacancies that had occurred by nominations to the Senate, from among chose persons who might, cancies, but provided that the Navy might be temporarily in-creased for this purpose. The majority of the Naval Committee took a different view of the matter, and although they retary of State. The President said that it gave him ler, and such men will always be known by such boots. gue it; and so we declined to introduce it. And now this resolution comes in in almost the same language. The whole influence of the officers of the Navy was brought to bear last session in favor of the bill which was passed. They then refused to accept the measure of relief which we thought the two Clavernments and did not doubt but this interwas the best remedy, but now, dissatisfied with the action Some weeks ago news was received here of bloody doings at or near Darlington Court House, S. C., resulting from the action of a vigilant committee of the citibelieving it to be proper then, I believe it to be proper now. I believe that no man in the naval or military service churches of this town for the last few weeks, accompanied, we are pleased to learn, by the happiest results.—

illegal characters, congregated at a place known as Chisble and the consideration of the country ought ever to be deprived of his position except by a solemn trial by his peers. I have been much struck ted States; and he desired to offer a souvenir in testiin that branch of the service. "I do not think," said he,
"that any military man ought to be deprived of his commission, except under very extreme circumstances, unless by solemn trial and judgment founded upon the finding of a court of his peers. His profession is the business of his life, and his conduct is at all times subjected to a severe and searching ordeal, and dismissal always implies disgrace."

belonging to N. Cohn, and the Marine Hospital, on the Speaker, it has always been understood, under our govern- reputation in Turkey. ment, that the record of judgment of no court sitting under authority of law should ever be final, unless it has the apsubject to all the weaknesses and fralities of our nature.—
Interest, misguided judgment warped and biased feelings,
may sometimes induce them to do wrong; and their ought
to be some higher tribunal to pass finally upon their judg-

the court found against the officer, that finding was conclusive upon him. This is not even handed justice. I think that the case of the man in whose favor judgment was found, and that of the man against whom judgment was found, should both have gone to the great fountain of justice, the

Commander-in-Chief These are some of the reasons which determine me to vote for the resolution: not that I think that great injustice has been done. I do not think so. But if any injustice, however small, has been done, let us redress it. Let the measure of justice be full, pressed down, and overflowing. No mat-ter how humble a man may be in the service of his country, let justice be done to him. I fear very much, however, that notion has got out among naval gentlemen that the Government was made for the Navy, and not the Navy for the Government. I remember that before the naval committee last session, there came in a memorial from some gentleman, fore, state it if asked, who based his claim to be restored to office on the ground that when he joined as a midshipman, he made a contract with the Government to be binding during life; that he was to serve the Government during his life, and that the Government was to pay him during his life: and that, having performed his part of the contract, the Government was bound to perform its part. I repeat, that I would do him and every man justice; but I would so do it as to give every officer of the Navy, from the senior captatn at the head of the service to the meanest cabin-boy, to understand that the Government was not made for the Navy.

but the Navy for the Government. This resolution, in all its scope, can do very little mishief, and may be productive of some good. It may bring ome worthy men back, and it may also bring back some nworthy men. There were two hundred and one persons etired from the active list of the Navy by the action of the rst board. About one half of those applied to be reinsta-Of those who so applied, not two thirds were restored. This resolution only effects the other one third, on whose cases the second board acted unfavorably. It may increase e list of Navy officers somewhat, for a while at least ; but fear nothing can ever renovate or reform the Navy until it entirely reconstructed. I fear wounds have been dealt apon it which will never cicatrize. Still, if injustice has cen done to a single man, let us give him redress.

Sir, I confess to a great sympathy for the Navy. I feel a vely concern in everything that touches its honor or affects s interest, and I would cheerfully do everything in my power to advance the one and maintain the other. I can never orget that Preble and Paul Jones, and Hull and Decatur, and Morris and Stewart, and their compatriots, illustrated he glory of our arms upon the seas, and gained for themselves imperishable renown. I read the history of our country during the war, in which, for the second time, it dared the might, and strength, and power of England, and I turn with pride and pleasure from those pages which record our early misfortune on the western frontier, where defeat fol lowed disaster in quick succession, from the page which re cords that the foot of the enemy polluted the sacred preincts of the very Capitol, to the leaves which tell of the brilliant exploits of our seamen on the ocean. To this day no man can tell the moral effect of those victories which or eight feet from the table. In a minute or two here broke the prestige of England's invincibility on the waters, revived the desponding and drooping energies of the people throughout the country, and dispersed the clouds which had gathered around our early military organization. From that time forth the stars have brightly burned, undimmed and lustrous, in their steady progress to the meridian of their glory. Under the administration of these men the flag of the Republic has been carried in every quarter of the civil ized world, and to the icy barriers of the circumpolar seas, and wherever it has gone, they have gained respect for themselves and admiration for your institutions. The red cross of England has blushed deeper, and the white lilies of France have paled beneath their prowess. Sir. we cannot be too half a dozen unworthy men to be restored to the Navy, still it may allow one worthy man to be restored; and a though it may impose upon the Treasury some additiona burden, still, in memory of their past services, which have shed such lustre and glory on our flag, which have raised our country in the estimation of the world, I would not let that interfere with my support of this resolution. I base my support of it on the simple naked question that no military that judgment is to be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief. The bill that was passed last session took away from officers this right. Gentlemen in favor of the bill, and the Chairman of the Naval Committee himself, saw the omission, but were deterred from amending the bill through the fear that by the amendment the bill might be lost in the last hours of

While I do not defend altogether and throughout the action of the board, still I think that a reform was necessary While I think they have cut too deep, still I think it is better I believe, as peculiar to every people as their manner of than if they had not cut at all. I support now the position that I supported then, and that I will under all circumstances support; and that is, never to give power to any board. either Army or Navy, to take final action, unless such action e referred to the Executive for approval or rejection. The resolution was adopted 122 to 55.

## From Havana.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The steamer Black Warrior | man's bootarrived here to-night from Havana with dates to the

out the country. There is no doubt that the board had committed errors. Of all men in the world, the officers of the to be illuminated.

The city was its wearer, and announces him everywhere, in a stiffy, haughty, bullying fashion; while the American boot is The mail steamer from Mexico arrived on the 18th.— The accounts of the state of affairs there are dreadful.

They scorn and contemn anything like the technicalities and formalities of the law, the safeguard of the citizen, and At Hayana sugars were tending unward. Stock 88. At Havana sugars were tending upward. Stock 88,-000 boxes. Exchange on London 12 per cent. premiles not any need that you should look further up than a

#### Resumption in Augusta, Ga. Augusta, March 22.—The Presidents of the different Banks in the city have had a meeting, and agreed to resume specie payments on the 1st of June, provided the

The Florida War almost Ended. reports from other sources of the probable early termina-

umber of the 9th instant it says: "We learn from passengers who arrived here on the stage from Tampa, on the 5th instant, that there is now whole power in the hands of the President and the Secretary a fair prospect of an immediate termination of the Seminole war. The delegation from the West had been into the Indian country, and, being unable to find anything of Bowlegs or his tribe, had returned, but soon | boots of everybody else, and is yet decidedly peculiar reinstatement, gentlemen who had been dropped by the made another effort to find them out. On the last occasion they had not proceeded far before they met a bear- phases of character, without ever ceasing to be shrewd, primary disposal of the public lands, or with any regula- terrible disaster that has swept the hard earnings of maa short extract from his letter to the Committee on Naval | veral of his men. Billy said that he was satisfied with | common to boots and men, believing themselves inscruthe war, as were most of his men; but he wished to see table, yet exhibiting their weakness to every philosophic Jumper, who did not go out with the rest of the delega- eye. tion, before he could say what he would do. It is un- scrupled at nothing that would advance him; the shufderstood that Billy and Jumper have been at enmity for fling foe, the false friend, the dangerous ally. Withal, dropped officers as the Executive, by and with the advice some time past, and it is supposed that if they can make there are boots that baffle verbal description, and perand consent of the Senate, may deem it just and proper to up their difficulty the Seminoles will agree to go West haps they could no more be painted than "a dying restore, instead of making promotions from the active list, at once. We think the war in Florida is at an end, but groan. would have no effort relaxed for its earnest prosecution

Washington States learns that on Tuesday, soon after a quick, nervous, eager look, that betrays their wearer's the Turkish officers and their party had sat down to anxiety to make an article or an item out of everything dinner, at Willards' Hotel, a servant, sent to one of their they bring him upon. I cannot regard such boots withpated, they may be corrected without disturbing the opera- bed-rooms, found a chair placed against the door inside. out emotions of the most painful kind; for to me the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance annex- from the North at the time, which carried the fire to the lion of the law, for the President can renominate them to Pushing the door open, the servant entered the room | mute leather is eloquent of an insane devotion to a callcd to the said constitution of the people of Kansas, nor large building on the corner of Main and Water streets, the positions they would have attained had they not been large building on the corner of Main and Water streets, the positions they would have attained had they not been and saw a strange man making his exist. A large large building on the corner of Main and Water streets, and saw a strange man making his exist. A large large building on the corner of Main and Water streets, and saw a strange man making his exist. A large large building on the corner of Main and Water streets, and saw a strange man making his exist. A large large building on the corner of Main and Water streets, and saw a strange man making his exist. A large large building on the corner of Main and Water streets, and saw a strange man making his exist. A large large building on the corner of Main and Water streets, and saw a strange man making his exist. A large large building on the corner of Main and Water streets, and saw a strange man making his exist. A large large building on the corner of Main and Water streets, and saw a strange man making his exist. A large large building on the corner of Main and Water streets, and saw a strange man making his exist. A large large building on the corner of Main and Water streets, and saw a strange man making his exist. A large large building on the corner of Main and Water streets, and saw a strange man making his exist. A large large building on the corner of Main and Water streets, and saw a strange man making his exist. A large large building on the corner of Main and Water streets, and saw a strange man making his exist.

Instantly suspecting that all was not right, the servant of singular sacrifice of self for the sole satisfaction of gave the alarm, but the thief made his escape. The rogue being held answerable for unanswerable articles. gained no booty before he was discovered; but in the As I had said before, boots are as infinite in their va-Union on an equal footing with the original States," to and in the occupancy of W. B. Burgess. The fire a case not entirely analogous, but much or the same character. This would require legislative as well as executive action of the trunk were the jeweled deciriety as men; and it were as vain to attempt to classify approved February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and cat its way northward in the face of the wind, and soon tion. It is to authorize the temporary increase of the numthe entire row, consisting of one building, the property ber of officers to such a point as will enable the President at lars in gold. It is thought that the would-be thief came foot,) which might, of itself, form the text of a sermon. on from New York expressly to steal these valuables, It is often seen on the backs of seats in the pit of the

interview between the President and the Turkish High perform extempore and fragumentary shuffles within sa-Admiral, yesterday, was very brief, but of and interesting character. The only persons present were the Presdown, yet with an irresistable expression of good fellowident and his private secretary, the Secretary of State, ship about it; and, indeed, it belongs to a man who is the Admiral and his suite, J. Hasford Smith, Hon J. M. known as a good-hearted fellow among his acquaintances

The visitors were received by the President at 2 o'clock, having first been formally introduced to the Sec- ous and partly drunk. Such a boot wore Dick Swivelgreat pleasure to offer the hand of friendship and hospitality to such a distinguished officer of the Ottoman empire. He assured him of a kind and friendly greeting from all true Americans, wherever he and his suite might the two Governments, and did not doubt but this inter- only chaste because stone, only gentle because afraid. panions by the chief of so great a nation. He had been mony of the high regard entertained by his Imperial

During the interview, Mr. Crimick informed the Admiral that the Secretary of State was a veteran soldier feet; the lover's boots, pinching and pretty, dashing and as well as a statesman; that nearly fifty years ago he had met and conquered the armies of Britain, in the far to play music upon the home threshold; the grandsire's West, and ever since had been prominent in the councils It may be said that courts composed of their peers have passed judgment upon the cases of these officers; but, Mr. of the nation. The Admiral expressed much gratincation with meeting one who had long been known by

The President then invited the Admiral, his suite and those present, to dine with him on Wednesday next, and the interview was terminated .- Washington States 20th

ments.

The value of exports of \$2,897,185, as compared with the corresponding period in 1856. The reduction was from entering the town.

The value of exports of \$2,897,185, as compared with the corresponding period in 1856. The reduction was from entering the town.

case to go before the President for approval. But where | Steamboating on the Missouri\_A Sleep Destroyer

Says a correspondent of the Boston Journal Under some circumstances journeying on the Missouri River is the pleasantest of traveling; under some it is the most unpleasant. The latter is the case just now. The "Ryland" is the second boat that has passed down the river since the re-opening of navigation, and conse. quently she is crowded almost to suffocation. Every state-room was occupied before she left Kansas, and now every superficial foot of her cabin floor is nightly covered with sleeper, packed like pickled mackerel; while scores of men are compelled, if they repose at all, to perform a somewhat difficult feat, and sleep sitting or standing

These unfortunates, having no other resource, keep the cabin so full of tobacco smoke that one might cut it with a knife. And occasionally one of them, having indulged too freely in certain stimulating bibulants at the bar makes night hideous with his vocal gymnastics. Last night one of these gentry, or rather the strycknine whis key within him, kept up such a concert as mortal man never heard before. Regularly, at intervals of about half an hour, just as the floor passengers were becoming unconscious, he would startle them all by bellowing forth in stentorian tones.

## "O have you seen the tur-tile dove?"

Expostulations were in vain, and the sitters, with that dog-in-the-manger spirit so largely prevalent in poor human nature, seemed to enjoy the fun immensely.
Stimulated by their laughter, and by sundry fresh po-

tations, the young man soon grew more practical in freaks. He would annoy some of the sleepers by stepping upon, or accidentally kicking them; and when they awoke, in surprise and indignation, would bring out another peal of laughter, by asking, with an air of injured innocence, " Cant you take a joke ?" At last he aproached a quiet gentleman, who, stretched upon his back, was sleeping soundly on one of the tables. Quietly raising his head several inches, he suddenly let it fall upon the table. It of course awoke him, and as he looked around to see the cause of the unexpected collision, the young man asked, as usual

" Can't you take a joke?" "O yes," was the reply. "Capital, wasn't it? Ha.

And the gentleman slowly arose, descended from the table and before the young man comprehended his purpose, stepped leisurely up to him, and suddenly planted a tremendous blow with the fist, right between his eyes .picked himself up, rubbed his eyes to collect his scatter ed thoughts, and at last said, in a sorry whine:

"Stranger, I did't mean any harm." "Of course you didn't," replied the gentleman : " no more did I. Why, man, can't you take a joke?" The roar of laughter that followed, subdued the young

man altogether. He has been very quiet since. The Missouri is more muddy than ever. I was amused this morning at an Eastern man, when a basin was placed before him for his ablutions. When he saw its new brick color, he said : " Here, porter, bring me some clean water—some one has washed in this."

Whenever he finds Missouri river water which is clean. will be more fortunate than ever I have been. Many steamers from below are already passing up the river. The sand bars are black with wild ducks. I say wild, but they are so tame that they permit boats to

# Some wag furnishes the Cincinnati Gazette with an

essay on boots, from which we take some extracts: It would be great folly in me to pretend that I am acquainted with all varieties of Boots, for they are as various and infinite as men. There is a manner of boot, speech or hand-writing. Thus, there are nationalities of men and of boots; and there are individualities of men and of boots. The German boot, a quaint mixture of solidity, profundity and transcendalation, is as unlike the boot of the gallant, cowardly, virtuous, vicious, faithful, false, Irishman, of whom love is said to be the soul, as those two people are unlike. The French-

"Long, narrow, light-the Gallic boot of love-A kind of cross between the boot and glove,"

great reformers fall victims to their reformations, until the vation to the south of the Island. He was well received Is only so when worn by a Frenchman, as their language is never French except when spoken by themselves .-Great preparations were making at Havana for the The English boot sympathises in all the prejudices of haughty, bullying fashion; while the American boot is full of vanity, pretence, pluck, dash and humbug as the American himself.

As to boot individuality, you have but to go upon the street to remark it upon every man you meet. There cruel, generous, kind, ruffianly or gentle! Tennyson, whom you quote to weariness, Octavius Augustus, undersood very well that Maud's brother could never have gorgonized her lover with a stony British stare, had he

#### not been at the same time "Leisurely tapping a glossy boot,"

Banks of Savannah and South Carolina will resume at | which must have contemptuously inflicted the lover's slovenly misanthropic Wellingtons. If you are a weak, undetermined, vascillating man, be sure your boot will The Ocala (Florida) Companion confirms the recent betray you; for to-day it will be shapely enough, and to-morrow run down at the heel, with a tendency to lop ion of the war against the Indians in Florida. In its over when set outside your door at night. If, on the contrary, you are a strong, resolute man, your boots will be miracles of self-respect, uprightness and brilliancy.

The politician's boot is observable for a faintly audi-ble, insinuating or conciliatory screak, which it has learnt by walking into office. Nothing can be more complaisant than its lustre, which seems to be borrowed from the and it is a boot capable of assuming many different We behold in them too plainly the man who has

The editor's boots ! what stories of unrequited labor, thankless striving, wasted health, are written in every seam and wrinkle! They are never bright, like the ATTEMPT TO ROB THE TURKISH ADMIRAL.—The boots of other men, even on a Sunday; and they have wanderings among uncouth people and strange places;

RECEPTION OF THE TURKISH HIGH ADMIRAL.—The theatre, where it disputes popular applause with the darling actress of the hour; it is frequently heard to tap snatches of tune on the door steps of saloons, and to -a weak, kind, well-natured creature, hurting no one but himself; honest when he may be, and always gener-

> Then there is a calm, negative, methodical boot, as unworldly as it is coldly conceited and self-conscious, small, but not shapely, thin, but not flexible, which is only to be found on a certain species of clergymen-a

"With lips depressed, as he were meek, Himself unto himself he sold; Upon himself himself did feed; Quiet, dispassionate, and cold."

I should weary you were I to animadvert at equal length upon the farmer's boots, yellow and coarse, and stiffened and deformed by "sore labor;" the merchant's boot, solid, smooth and respectable; the vagabond's boot, exaggerated in its raggedness, run-downness, and redolent with the unwholesome presence of unwashed cruel; the father's boots, that seem to have been made boot, paralytic, tottering, broad and low.

We learn from the Salisbury Watchman that a case of Small Pox occurred at Gold Hill, Rowan county, week before last. The authorities of Salisbury have taken prompt measures to prevent the disease reaching that town by passing an Ordinance forbidding "any person from Gold Hill or any other infected region" visit-British Trade.—The returns of the British board of ing Salisbury, under a penalty of \$50 fine if a white pertrade for the month of December, show a falling off in son, or 39 lashes if a slave. The Intendant was authori-